

"Justice" — Gen. Walker & Landis

LANDIS — Dean at Harvard

James Landis, former adviser to FDR, Harry Truman and John Kennedy was sentenced to thirty days for a three year failure to report his \$300,000 Income Tax. Landis spent his first week in federal custody at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital on Staten Island, N.Y. and his last 3 weeks of "prison" were spent in a PRIVATE \$48.00 a day room at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, N.Y.C. Landis was technically under the custody of James Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. However, ALL calls concerning Landis were referred to Edwin Guthman and Jack Rosenthal of the Justice Department public information office. Landis was also the former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and former Dean of Harvard Law School. In a radio newscast over Station WOR (N.Y.C.), Landis was reported to have been under intermittent psychiatric treatment since 1946.

WALKER — General of the Army

By comparison, General Edwin A Walker was detained at a military roadblock about three miles from Oxford, Miss., and taken into custody by military personnel. He was then transferred to the custody of United States Marshals and taken to the Federal Building in Oxford, where Gen. Walker WAIVED a hearing and bond was set at \$100,000. Within three hours, Gen. Walker was removed to the Federal Hospital for Criminal Insane, Springfield, Mo. by the telegraphic order of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, James Bennett. Judge Claude Clayton signed a court order (Oct. 2, 1962) committing Gen. Walker for psychiatric observation. His change of status to a MENTAL patient was based solely on the evaluation (from newspaper and radio reports) by the U.S. Government's Chief Psychiatrist, the Russian Jew, Dr. Charles E. Smith (KANTER). Dr. Smith was subsequently cleared by his colleagues from any charges of incompetence in regards to his long-range diagnosis. The collateral necessary to cover Gen. Walker's bond was available from at least 3 sources on Oct. 1st, but was not accepted until Oct. 6th—after six days imprisonment in a maximum security cell (private room). On Jan. 21, 1963, ALL charges were dismissed against Gen. Walker by the U.S. Government.

The New President

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From Murray Frank — Washington
PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, 55, President Kennedy's successor, has on many occasions evinced a warm friendship for the Jewish people and has given unqualified support to Israel at crucial times when the State has needed it most.

Throughout his public career, extending over nearly three decades, Johnson has staunchly espoused Israel's cause at times when the State's popularity has been at a low ebb in oil-conscious Texas, where he was formerly Senator. In the '40s he supported Jewish aspirations to Statehood. He fought for increased financial assistance to Israel under the Foreign Aid Programme to assist the State during its critical difficulties of the 1950s. He was instrumental in preventing the adoption of economic sanctions against Israel by the United States during the 1956 Suez crisis.

Later in the 1950s Johnson vigorously exerted his influence to obtain Congressional approval for the release of several million Israeli pounds, which had accumulated under the U.S.A. Information Media Guarantee Programme, to enable Israel to use these funds for health, educational and cultural purposes. In 1960 he proved a most powerful force in securing an economic freedom provision in the Mutual Security Act, its object being to nullify the Arab boycott of Israel.



General Edwin A. Walker

Mr. Johnson has always preferred to work behind the scenes, where he could hope for a greater degree of success. On the occasions when he has exerted influence on Israel's behalf he has done so in the conviction that Israel's cause is just. His most outstanding pro-Israel initiative, one that endeared him in the hearts of Jews everywhere, was mounted in February, 1957. This was during the later stages of the Suez crisis, when Washington was seriously considering economic sanctions against Israel unless Israeli forces were withdrawn from the Gaza Strip and Akaba Gulf area.

On February 11, 1957, he wrote to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, informing him that he was disturbed to note that sanctions against Israel were being contemplated and stating his opinion that such a move would be most unwise. In the course of the letter he wrote: "I have, as you know, been urging, during the discussion of the Middle East, that a determined effort should be made by the United Nations and by the United States to go to the root causes of the troubles in the Middle East. One of these causes has been the hostile activity against Israel on the part of Egypt from the Gaza Strip and the threat of activity in the Gulf of Akaba."

"I think you will agree that it is not utterly unreasonable for Israel to request guarantees by the United Nations that these attacks against her will not once more be prevalent once she has withdrawn her troops from these two areas. Yet I have seen no suggestion in the United Nations that economic sanctions should be applied against Egypt to force that State to agree to the permanent cessation of hostile activities from those areas."

Johnson's letter to Dulles concluded with these words: "But the merits, the justice and the morality in this situation are clear against such imposition of economic sanctions. It is my hope that you will instruct the American delegation to the United Nations to oppose with all its skill such a proposal if it is formally made."

Johnson, who was then the majority leader in the Senate, frankly told President Eisenhower that the Senate would not approve such punitive measures against Israel. He stressed that what was needed in the area was a just peace and that the contemplated method of settlement constituted coercion against Israel. To his colleagues in the Senate he blamed Egypt for maintaining a state of war with Israel and implementing it with guerrilla raids, blockades, boycott and the exercise of belligerent rights which had resulted in military counter-action by Israel. His efforts proved successful. Washington did not proceed with its threat of sanctions.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Mr. Johnson also played a conspicuous part in the Senate struggle in the spring of 1960 when an attempt was made to nullify a freedom-of-the-seas amendment to the

Mutual Security Act. The amendment proposed that the U.S.A. aid be denied to Egypt if she continued to refuse transit through the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping. Johnson threw his full support behind the amendment, which was passed by 45 votes to 39.

Johnson will most probably be a presidential candidate for re-election next year and he will need the support of New York and other centres. As a practical politician he cannot afford to antagonise the Jewish vote. Whether for geographical or other reasons, Johnson's liberalism is not generally understood. Someone once described him as "realistic liberal." Johnson prefers to describe himself as "prudent and progressive." In the South he is still labelled "Roosevelt Liberal," presumably this goes back to 1937 when he first went to Congress listed as a "New Dealer" and was singled out by President Roosevelt for special notice.

BROKE STALEMATE

It is common knowledge that but for Johnson's efforts there would have been no Civil Rights Act in 1957 or 1960. He was instrumental in breaking the stalemate over civil rights legislation that had lasted for 82 years.

As Vice-President he often addressed Jewish gatherings, including the B'nai B'rith and Zionist groups. As a result he became very popular with Jewish organisations and well liked among the Jewish masses. Johnson has many Jewish friends and several Jewish aides who worked with him when he held Senate leadership, among them Gerald Siegal, Solis Horwitz and Benjamin Cohen, a former member of the United States delegation to the U.N.

Mrs. Johnson, "Lady Bird," shares her husband's warm regard for Israel and the Jewish people. When chosen recently to be the patron of an Israel Bond gathering in Washington she was attacked for accepting the invitation by the Iraqi charge d'affaires. Mrs. Johnson not only did not withdraw but sent the Arab diplomat a strong note condemning his interference in American affairs.

"Brotherhood" Backfires

Letters to the Editor column of the London (England) Jewish Chronicle, Feb. 23, 1964:—
JEWISH LAW WAS "VIOLATED"

Sir:

I must register my amazement at the item printed in your last week's issue reporting that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jamaica spoke from the pulpit of the Shaare Shalom Synagogue of Kingston.

However well intentioned be the motive of the rabbi of the Kingston synagogue in encouraging closer relations between Catholic and Jew, does he really believe such results can be achieved by such an innovation which, apart from being a violation of Jewish law, is at the same time a logical absurdity? For however eloquently Jewish or Gentile apologists may plead that the Jew and the Christian really worship the same God, such a declaration is utterly false and misleading.

The truth is that we acknowledge entirely irreconcilable deities, and no amount of casuistic thinking can effect an identity between them. The trinitarian doctrines of Christianity are diametrically opposed to the glorious and perfect unity of the God of Israel, which is an indispensable attribute of the Jewish faith. The rejection, by the Christian Church, of the Old Testament in favour of a "new" religion and saviour, strikes at the very basis of the Jewish credo which declares in Maimonides' 13 Principles of Faith that "this Torah of ours will never be altered, nor will there ever arise another Torah or teaching from the Creator, blessed be His name."

It is for such reason that I strongly deprecate all such forms of religious, as opposed to social, experiments at artificial fraternisation as being dishonest and harmful attempts to achieve a forced identity of spiritual aims which has no basis in reality.

(Rabbi) S. Warshaw (signed
Middlesex, England